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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

27 February 1959

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

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*USSR: Khrushchev has said he favors a six-power summit meeting including Poland and Czechoslovakia, with an agenda limited to Berlin and a German peace treaty. Khrushchev appears determined to demonstrate, either in summit talks or in an exchange of notes, that the West has rebuffed Soviet efforts to settle these two issues. He probably believes these tactics will strengthen the USSR's justification for signing a separate peace treaty and transferring access controls to the East Germans.

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USSR - Communist China: A Sino-Soviet trade agreement was signed in Moscow on 26 February. The agreement provides for larger Soviet shipments of industrial equipment to support China's ambitious program for economic development, but Peiping, as was the case last year, will probably export more to the USSR than it receives in order to continue repayments for loans received prior to 1956. Total trade between the two countries is planned to reach \$1.8 billion this year, a 20-percent increase over 1958.

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no Arab-Israel: Hammarskjold is becoming increasingly concerned over a revival of Egyptian-Israeli border incidents and is reported considering sending Undersecretary General Bunche to Cairo. Apparently on the basis of observations by the UN Emergency Force, Hammarskjold has cited Israeli overflights of Egyptian territory averaging four a day, and an increasing number of ground reconnaissance patrols by both sides. 25X1

no Liberia: President Tubman has indicated to the American ambassador that he has made a definite and fundamental shift in his attitude toward the United States in favor of a more independent policy oriented toward the Asian-African bloc in the United Nations. The Liberian leader is under growing pressure from nationalistic elements within his government who are dissatisfied with Liberia's lack of influence in African circles. Tubman's new international approach could result in a more receptive attitude toward Soviet and East European diplomatic and economic overtures. 25X1

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ok Rhodesia-Nyasaland: The African nationalist threat to the federation's stability has grown appreciably within the past two days. A spread of Nyasa rioting and political agitation has prompted a sharp reaction on the part of the governing authorities. The situation remains tense throughout Nyasaland, and Nyasa organizers are believed partially responsible for a strike of over 5,000 African workers at the Kariba Dam site in Southern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesian Government has declared a state of emergency, outlawed the four leading African nationalist organizations, and arrested most prominent leaders. (Map) 25X1

III. SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

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(Available during the preceding week)

25X1 The Current Moroccan Political Situation. 17 February 1959. SNIE 71-1-59. [redacted]

25X1 The Communist Threat to Iraq. 17 February 1959. SNIE 36-2-59. [redacted]

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev Spells Out Views on Summit Meeting

[In a conversation with the French ambassador following his speech on 24 February, Khrushchev said he favors a six-power summit meeting including Poland and Czechoslovakia, with the two German states participating in an advisory capacity. He also indicated that a summit agenda should be limited to Berlin and a German peace treaty, and that such questions as European security and disarmament should be discussed only in a broader context with the participation of additional states.]

[Khrushchev's interest in confining any summit discussions, at least at the outset, to Berlin and a German treaty were also reflected in his speech of 24 February, in which he insisted that the first task of such a conference should be to conclude a German treaty which would include a solution of the Berlin question. The Soviet notes of 10 January stated that the problem of European security calls for special discussion and "cannot be lumped together with other questions including the Berlin issue." The notes charged that the West is trying to hamper agreements on both Berlin and European security by making settlement of one dependent on the other.]

[The USSR's efforts to focus attention on Berlin and a German treaty reflect Moscow's determination to demonstrate, either in summit talks or in an exchange of notes if such talks do not materialize, that the West has rebuffed Soviet efforts to settle these two issues. Khrushchev probably believes these tactics will strengthen the USSR's justification for signing a separate peace treaty and transferring Berlin access controls to the East Germans.]

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Liberian President Tubman to Follow More Independent Policy

{President Tubman indicated to the American ambassador on 23 February that Liberia "would not be tied to US coattails" but would pursue a policy more in line with that of the Asian-African bloc in the United Nations. His remarks emphasized the apparent deterioration in American-Liberian relations over the past year, although they were probably motivated, in part, by dissatisfaction over the American aid program in Liberia and recent unfavorable comment about him in the American press.}

{Liberia has watched the attention being showered upon President Touré of Guinea and Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, particularly by Communist trade and diplomatic delegations. Tubman is aware of Liberia's lack of influence in African circles and realizes that newer nations are the continent's leaders and that his own position is threatened by a clique of young but influential officials who are growing more vocal in their criticism of the republic's foreign policies.}

{Even if Tubman does effect a change of policy and adopt a more "neutralist" orientation, Liberia is unlikely to enhance its regional influence and may instead acquire unmanageable problems if it welcomes Communist trade and diplomatic delegations. Few of the rising African nationalists consider Tubman truly representative of Africa in view of his American Negro ancestry and generally conservative posture. Furthermore, his recent appeal for a permanent association of African states to provide for tariff reduction and cooperation on health and cultural matters is out of step with the regional political associations envisaged by most African leaders.}

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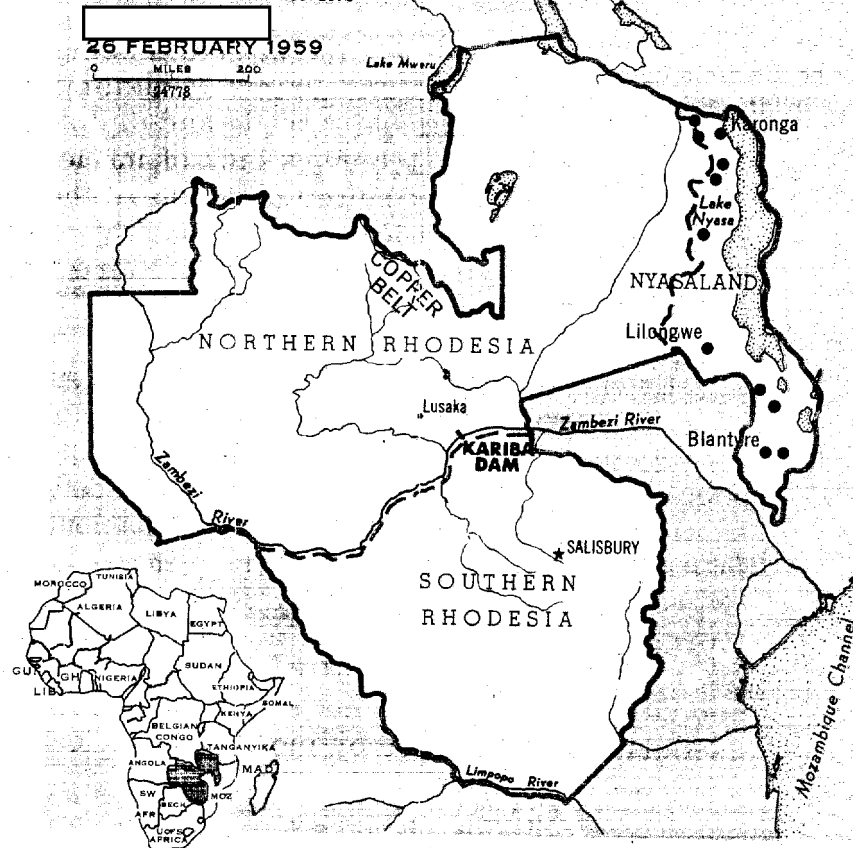
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RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

• Locations of recent disorders

26 FEBRUARY 1959



Rhodesian Federation Beset With Growing African Disorders

Disorders continue to grow in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Rioters in Nyasaland, spurred on by extremist Dr. Hastings Banda and the Nyasaland African National Congress, have provoked disturbances in scattered towns throughout the entire British protectorate, continue to hold the only airfield in northern Nyasaland, and have blocked the main road between Nyasaland and Tanganyika. Local police, reinforced by Rhodesian police and troops, are hampered by poor transport facilities and have not been able to suppress the disorders even with the use of planes and tear bombs.

The nationalist-inspired unrest has spread into the Rhodesian area. At the Kariba Dam site on the Zambezi River, Nyasa agitators are believed to be partly responsible for a strike of over 5,000 African workers.

In an effort to forestall rioting in Southern Rhodesia, the local prime minister has proclaimed a state of emergency which gives the authorities power to ban meetings, control the movement of persons, impose curfews, control publications, and search premises without warrant. The government has banned the four leading African nationalist organizations in Southern Rhodesia and arrested most known leaders.

Although the federal and local governments will probably remain in general control of the situation, African agitation against the white-dominated federation will probably grow and spread into all three component territories. Such agitation would increase the pressure on British and federal officials to exclude Nyasaland and other areas containing few European settlers from the federation when they discuss its political evolution in 1960.

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